Publication Office. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE	
Subscription by Mail-One Year:	
MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY	0
Monning, Evening, and Sunday Fifty cent Eouning and Sunday Thirty for cent Evening and Sunday Thirty for cent	8
Telephone Editorial Rooms 480 Numbers: Circulation Department 260 Ci	6 0 3

THE TIMES COMPANY. WALTER STILSON BUTCHINS. President.

Circulation Statement.	
The circulation of The Times for the ended December 22, 1900, was as follows: Sunday, December 16. Sunday, December 17. Guesday, December 18. Wednesday, December 19. Thursday, December 20. Friday, December 21. Saturday, December 21.	19,821 39,246 39,416 39,116 38,585 35,460
Total	254,136 39,650

History of the Nineteenth Century.

lication of a series of papers, written by distinguished men in their different lines, illustrative of the work done in the nine teenth century to promote science and civilization. It is with a keen sense of the loss which the profession of journalism has sustained in the death of the late Charles A Dana that we tell our readers that this most important series of articles | with the was planned by him several years ago. Most of the ground plan of the enterprise was laid out by him, and after his demise it was a labor of love for his son and successor to complete it.

The articles which commencing today. will be published each Sunday for thirteen weeks, will include monographs as and gentlemen that their profession defollows: On Evolution, by Alfred Russell | mands they should be? Are our future Wallace; on idterature, by Andrew Lang; colonels and generals to begin their milion Medicine, by William Osler; on Surgery, by William Williams Keen; on Electricity, by Prof. Elihu Thomson; on Chemistry, by Prof. William Ramsay; on Phys. on his feet at night is not likely to be ics by Thomas C. Mendenhall; on Archae- just and humane to the enlisted men be ology, by Prof. Flinders-Petric; on War. by Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke; on Naval soldier and a gentleman. He is an of-Ships, by Capt, Alfred T. Mahan; on Astronomy, by Sir Norman Lockyer, F. R. S.; The Water Supply of the Army. on Philosophy, by Edward Caird; and on Religion, by Cardinal Gibbons and Prof.

Goldwin Smith. Massed together, these articles will make a valuable library of reference for epitome of the accomplishments of the human race in the most productive century in the world's history. We commend the series to the thoughtful attention of all.

Hazing at West Point.

The Times is in receipt of the subjoined letter from the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point: "To the Editor of The Times;

from it:

"He has on several occasions, and especially within the last mosth, issued several orders to the cadet corps, which, it is alleged, have almost caused mutiny. It is reported to the War Department unofficially that recently he issued an order forbidding cadets of the first or senior lass from speaking to "pilebs," or members of

"Colonel, U. S. Army, Super Idges, U. S. Military Academy, "West Point, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1990."

The article of which Colonel Mills complains agreed with press reports sent out from West Point - d printed in every newspaper of commentee in the country.

That he could disrepresented by all the newspaper correspondents stationed at Military Academy did not occur to us at the time, and we are sincerely corry if we have done him any injustice.

But there is a much more important point to consider, and it is one with which Colonel Mills, in his official capacity, is very much concerned. It is not a pleasant thing for the American people to hear, on the testimony of the purents of two hearty boys, that they were so that pure water means health, strength, in consequence. One of them very likely schoolmates by reading his Bible, and the other possibly may have incurred enmity by parting his hair on the wrong side There is an evident and concerted attempt on the part of our military students to cover up and lie out of what really happened. Perhaps we should not blame the young men too severely. They are in the pillery of public opinion, and probably feel that their careers are in danger. They also convey the impression that the standard of honor at West Point is a false one, and that, in maintaining it, the cadets show that they are actuated by conceptions of moral responsibility which may account for the failure of a courtmartial at San Antonio to consider a crime with which a high officer was charged, because the facts in the case would bring disgrace upon the service.

All the same, Congress and the thinking people of the country are very much in earnest about eradicating this hazing evil from our national schools. That there is grave reason for action in the premises is demonstrated by the testimony adduced before the court at West Point. Now, we do not wish to assume the position that American boys ought not to fight. Under proper provocation suffer from thirst as a result. It is unthey ought to, and always. But that does not involve the corollary that they should be builled and forced to fight un- War Department. necessarily. It may be true that Cadet Booz showed the white feather in the fight into which he was dragooned with Cadet Keller. That has nothing to do Cadet Keller. That has nothing to do with the case. He should have had his change not under dures and the state of that town have become possessed of the chance not under duress, and the evi- idea that diphtheria, of which there is dence goes to show that his punishment in that episode was the culmination of contemptible persecution which should consign its perpetrators to the whipping post. As stated by his fellow students, Booz got into trouble in the following way (we quote from the evidence adduced on Friday);

Boon was not neat in appearance. He was who we call a "slobby" looking man. He received a we call a "slobby" looking rain. He received first about the same treatment that the other got. Then he was left severely alone. On the occasion I spoke to him he was not walking he poet properly. He was only going over about third of it. It was the east post on the souther, side of the camp. He did not go behind the company tents at all. I said to him: "Mr. Boos why don't you walk your past properly?" I apoke to him three or four times. I then called the corporal of the guard, who made him walk his post as he should. It is a rule that when at upper class man tells a new cade to do his dity the new cade to do his dity the new cade toes it. If he does not if weam that he will fight.

"Rocer refused to obey me and made curt realist."

So a cadet who refuses to recognize illegal interference with his duties must be taken into the prize ring as a matter of course at West Point. The people who pay the money for the support of that institution are unwilling to subscribe to such a student regulation; s much so that there is a well-defined feeling in the country that young brutes who indulge in such a practice should be given a few years of ball and chain exercise at breaking stone on Government bighways in an unpleasant climate. The element of persecution in the Booz case was well brought out by General Brooke as follows:

"By General Brooke-Why did you speak the sentry on duty, telling him to walk his powerperly? A.-I did it to teach him his duty. tistory of the Nineteenth Century.

The Times this morning begins the publication. He was doing arong.

The Times this morning begins the publication. He was doing arong.

"Q—la that the way to enforce a standard." Il the corporal of the guard.

"Q - What authority had you to speak to the ratinel in that way? A.- None, sir.

"Q - Was it not a breach of discipline to do

"Q.—Was it not a breach of discipline to do o? A.—Yos, sir.

"Q.—It was haring, then? A.—No, sir. It ras intended to instruct him in his duties.

"Q.—As a result of your breach of discipline in calling to the sentry, it was a casus bellifith the sentry? A.—Yes, air.

"General Brooke's voice had been taking a termer and stemer tone as he ure well done these "General Brooks where has been basis assenier and sterner non sterner and sterner tone as he pressed home these questions, and when Cadet Bettison made the last reply, the general said severely:
"Then, sir, you had no right to put the sentry in that attitude."

Is it impossible to make the boys to whom the country gives a splendid education and a position in life to which many of them were not born the soldlers tary eareer by being made blackguards and bullies? The upper class man who will pour tabasco sauce down the throat of a plebe or drop burning candle grease some time will command. He is not a

An article by Thomas F. Millard in the current number of "Scribner's Magazine" omments upon the danger of epidemic in the army caused by bad water. He says that the American Army in China had no previsions for supplying the readers of The Times, affording them an troops with water whi'e on the line of march, and of course no filters and no conveniences for boiling, while the Japanese were better supplied in this important particular than any other nation. If this is true, it is time to stop saying things about the unprogressiveness of the Orient and talk for a while about the unprogressiveness of the War Department in this country.

It is almost incredible that troops sent to such a country as China should be neglected in this way. As everyone knows, China is overcrowded and unsanitary in the extreme, and at the time when the American troops were sent there is was seriously anticipated that the Chinese would poison wells before abandoning them. It seems as if common pruorder furbidding cadets of the first or senior class from speaking to "plebs." or members of the fourth class, and that so incensed was the corps, so it is alleged, that the officers of the battalion sent in their resignations, which the superintendent declined to accept, and compromised by modifying the terms of the order.

"The foregoing statements, in so far as they concern my actions, are untrue, and are without foundation in fact. As they are injurious and harmful to me, and as I have no reason to believe you wish to do me injustice, I ask that they be corrected.

"Respectfully, yours,

"Colonel, U. S. Army, Superintendent." of the army will explain why this was not done, the general public will receive

the information with interest. The matter of water supply is one which does not receive nearly as much attention from Americans, and from the world in general, as it should. Obviously, water is the natural drink of mankind though in some places the fluid which goes by that name is so badly corrupted that it seems better to drink almost anything else. There is no reason why the water supply of a city should not be as abundant and pure as that of a country village, and, in fact, it can be made be ter than that of most villages, by a little care and thought. When one considers maltreated at West Point that they died and consequent good spirits, and that an impure supply means typhoid and malamay have carned the contempt of his rial fevers, dyspepsia, and aff the ills that come from a weakened constitution it seems as if some of the money now spent on handsome public buildings ought to be spent on reservoirs and pipes. It is more important to have a healthy happy, contented set of people to govern than to have a handsome municipal building in which to transact the business of

> not to see it that way. It is precisely the same carelessness and disregard for common sense which leads to the neglect of the American Army in this important particular. A casual examination of military medical statistics will reveal the fact that half the ills of the camp hospital are traceable directly to bad water. Yet large sums of money are spent on a medical staff, on hospital appliances, and on a hundred less important things which are the mere red tape and gold lace of the army, while the soldiers are compelled to get their drinking water from roadside ditches, more or less unhealthy springs and wells, and rivers which are also sewers, and are unable to filter or to boll it for lack of simple conveniences. Moreover, they have no way of carrying more than can be put in a canteen, and often pleasant to think of the opinion which the Mikado's soldiers must have of our

government; but some city fathers seen

It is said that there is a cat crusade in Hartford, Connecticut; a war not in behalf an epidemic just now, is carried from house to house by the cats, and they are, therefore, waging a war of extermination

against the luckless animals. It is not likely that total destruction of the feline population will result, unless the citizens of that town are more determined and persistent than most eco-"Cadet William R. Bettison, of Kentucky, the centre rush of the cadet football team, was the ple; for the animal so obnoxious to them upper class man who had the origina trouble with is skilled in cluding pursuit, and quick Boos out of which graw the fight. He testified: in taking warning; moreover, its walks

abroad are for the most part at night, and people who have to work in the day time cannot afford to sit up all night for

the sake of shooting cats. Moreover, it is not likely that the unfortunate cats really do carry the germs of any disease. If people believe this to be true, all that they have to do is to stop keeping cats themselves, and see that their children do not touch or fondle any strange puss, on pain of severe punishment. The cat population and the rat population have alike been accused of carrying germs of one thing or another but if the former is killed off the latter will certainly increase beyond all endurance, and of the two, the cats are much to be preferred. Some people have a violent prejudice against them, but at any rate they can be kept out of the house; they do not gnaw holes in the floors or get into the walls; and they support themselves It looks as if the neople who want to kill them off were making much the same mistake that the Hamelin folk did when they refused to pay their piper, only, instead of the disappearance of a swarm of rodents, this course is likely

The cat is a curious survival of prehistoric days. A minority of the animals are kept as pets and fed as members of the family; but the vast majority of them take care of themselves or earn their board. They have been allowed to survive partly because of their usefulness, partly because they are hard to catch, and partly But If there is such a thing as an incorrigibly uncivilized animal that animal is without respect of persons. She generally makes friends with strangers easily, and so long as the place on which she lies is soft it makes comparatively little differ- Krapotkin, were circulated. ence to her whether it is a cushion or which the cat has, and on the whole it is

deserved. main exactly as they are. There were cats in Egypt, and in Greece, and in Rome, and in China, and the animal was, so far as can be learned, much the same two thousand years ago as it is today. There Is no reason to suppose that its nature or its place in a more complex civilization will change to any great extent. Two thousand years hence, then, though the metropolis of the present may be a ruin, the striped grey cat will be skulking about among the stones, hunting mice, very much as she hunts in the alleys today.

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, slightly smended, and with its claws mildly clipped, is back again on the deak of the Secretary of State. It is understood that it will be transmitted to Lord Salisbury. through Lord Pauncefote, within a few days. We hear from Administration sources that it may not be agreeable to the British Government in its present form. On this subject we have only to remark that if it should prove to be as chnoxious to British sentiment as it is to the patriotic opinion of America it ought to be rejected instantly. But we do not think now that it will be. The Hay-Pauncefole Trealy as ratified is about the most complete surrender of American independence in cis-Atlantic concerns that

could well be conceived. We congratulate Secretary Root upon his honest and manly defence of the army canteen. It takes courage in these times for a public man to stand out openly against the efforts of fanaticism and hysteria to demoralize the army. When Mr. Root says that "these misguided people" tan's work" he speaks no more than the truth. The army is not a penal institution in which free men are to be consid-

as we heard of the Cudahy case, is already in evidence. There is another interesting orator as the charities of the rich. case of the same kind, described in a de-The children of millionaires need to roost high these days!

German Agrarian Aggressions.

(From the Boston Transcript.) The aristocratic "agrarian" (that is, landwners') party in Germany, having been suc securing legislation at the last session of the Reichstag against American tinned meats, has now turned its batteries on American grain. They wish to furnish all breadstuffs and food supplies for the Empire themselves, on the old patriotic pretext of making the country indepeneffect seriously the interests of the American armer.

Duty in Delaware

(From the Philadelphia Timet.) The plain course of action for the Republican he are opposed to Addicks is to support the bemocrats in the election of a Senator or Senators the course that patriotism and common sense like dictate.

The small Republican minority have no power o defeat Addicks, except by blocking any elecion, but they can help the Democratic plurality to restore Delaware to its once proud position in the Senate of the United States, and in doing o would win the applause of right-thinking people everywhere.

The Imperialistic Policy.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) The Administration and majority in Congress find it extremely inconvenient to govern the Philippires in conformity with both the Constitution and their protective system. At the same time they recognize the difficulty of organizing those distant territories with the view of admitting them into the Union as States. prefer, therefore, to bend or break the Constitution rather than to make their policy consistent ver-slih existing conditions. But it would be in-es. finitely better if the Philippines should be sunk in the occun than that the constitutional princisect the temporary necessities of any passing party policy.

The Hanna Masquerade.

(From the Lafayette Journal.)
The Republican party of Lincoln is dead; Har The Republican party of Lincoln is dead; Han-nairse is an imposter masquerading in its grave clothes. Lincoln valued men more than money; Hannaiem stands for the defination of money and regards the souls of men as mere merchan-dise. Hannaism asserts the supremacy of or-ganized wealth in the affairs of the nation and rests its case upon the belief that a majority of the voters can always be secured through de-ception, essercion, and bribery.

The Place to Stop. (From the Indianapolis Journal.) "Castles in the air are expensive."
"No; not if you don't try to live in them." SOCIALISM IN NEW YORK.

Present Influence and Ideals of the Different Factions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.-Certain demands by the Socialist-Labor faction in the movement for civic reform have excited some interest in the tendency and influence of socialism in this city. Herbert N. Casson, a Socialist leader, who was recently a member of the community at Ruskin, Tenn., and some years ago a coagitator with Keir Hardle, the English Socialist, said today that, though no cen-sus of Socialists had ever been taken here, it was probable that their numerical trength in Greater New York was about 75,000. They are not, however, as in Germany, united in one great political party, nor, as in Belgium, bound together by a score of business enterprises. Each faction stands for itself; the votes of all have never been cast as a unit.

"Roughly speaking," said Mr. Casson today, "I should say that there were no

today, "I should say that there were no less than 75,000 Socialists in Greater New York. There has never yet been a politi-cal contest, however, in which they have not been divided, not even during the candidacy of Henry George, when he polled 60,000 votes. Whether in New York or cisewhere, the Socialists have never been a happy family. They have always had so much love for the race that they had none left for each other. The Abolitionists, in their most contentious days, had fewer 'aplits' and less intolerant wrangling than the modern Socialists,
"The first New York Socialists came

from Germany. They were men and women who had been trained in the fiercecause they are hard to catch, and partly because their skins are not valuable and the only way to make a profit on them is erland by repressive laws. These exiles, to keep them alive and improve the breed.
But if there is such a thing as an incorrigidly uncivilized animal that animal is
heen able to reconcile themselves to the as a pet lies in this fact. Nobody ever can be sure what she is thinking about. It may be mine and it may be rough-and-tumble democracy of It may be mice and it may be the cream through the East Side, they have fitted in the pantry. She will purr or scratch up stuffy little halls over beer saloons and organized 'sections' to propagate their ideas. Several printing offices were equipted and leaflets, reprinted from the writings of Marx, Lassalle, Kantsky, and ence to her whether it is a cushion or some one's lap. That is the reputation and Hebrew. At the present time there where the cat has, and on the whole it is are, in addition to these, three six-page deserved. tion.

What will be done with the cat in a more advanced civilization cannot be accurately predicted, but the chances are that the feline members of society will remain exactly as they are. There were sympathizes with the speakers, and applauds what little it can understand. Their arguments seem to be logical and their carnestness and sincerity beyond question. For the sake of their convictions they have again and again lost their situations and endured ridicule and pov-erty. Defeat cannot daunt them. It is now about eighteen years since the first is the part of their mayor. The money they are still undismayed and considering which of their number shall be nominated for mayor. The money they spend for hall rent and printing amounts to thousands every year. On all second spend for hall rent and printing amounts to thousands every year. On all special occasions they hire the Windsor Theatre, the Thalia Theatre, and not infrequently the Grand Central Palace. There is no doubt that every one of these zealous devotees might now have a home of his own in New Jersey or Brooklyn if he had saved the money he has spent for 'propaganda' during the last fifteen years. The doctrines for which these men and women sacrifice so much may be summed up in few words. They maintain that our present social system offers the mass of

present social system offers the mass of the people political liberty, but condemns them to industrial servitude. It is unjust, they say, that an employer should pay his workers less than the full amount of their earnings. Profit and the profit-taker should be eliminated by the public ownership of every industry in which hired labor is employed. They hold that all banks are parasitical encumbrances upon the body economic; and that gold, silver, and bank notes should be replaced by labor checks, certifying that the bearer has performed some useful service to the State. Their aim is to enlarge the wage system by adding profits to wages and by taking the capitalist inside. All capital, they say, should belong to the public, and its employment is the chief function of government. By capital, they want Root says that "these misguided people" government. By capital they mean, of who are endeavoring to secure the estab-lishment of illicit whisky dives on the to produce more wealth. The Socialists outskirts of army posts "are doing Sa- say, with Aristotle, that money should last of his issues announced that they "In short, the ideal of the New York

Socialists is to establish a direct connec tion in which free men are to be considered as prisoners and unentitled to citizen rights us to their meats and drinks. Congress should not hesitate to turn as capitalist, broker, banker, or commer-down the cranks. ployer and employe are irreconcilable The rapid growth of the infant industry they say. Every capitalist, however genof kidnaping, which we predicted as soon of kidnaping, which we predicted as soon of his workers and cannot help it. Nothing so arouses the wrath of a So capitalistic class, they cry, 'steals \$10 spatch to The Times last night from Iowa.

The children of millionaires need to roost high these days!

from us and gives us back 10 cents. We want none of their charity; we want justice.' Many Socialist writers and speakers go so far as to denounce the capitalists as the most inidious and dangerous enemies of the working people, for the reason that their charities make the wage-workers satisfied

with the present industrial system

"Every one of these Germans and He-brew revolutionists is a politician. His ln-fluence upon municipal matters has been no more than that of the fly on the wagon-wheel, but his activity and self-import-ance are extraordinary. His purpose is partiotic pretext of making the country independent of others, taxing the people immediately on all imported necessaries of life to "protect home industry;" that is, themselves. It is now proposed to increase import duties to a prohibitive forthwith proceed to dispossess all capitalists and inaugurate the Co-operative tallists and inaugurate the Co-operative constants. and Commonwealth Unhappily for their ideals, the present nucleus of the Socialist po-litical party is split up into two bitterly hostile factions, each with newspaper and candidates of its own. The smaller of the two factions contains the more un-compromising, non-assimilative opponents of capitalism. They are the rigid Puritans of the movement, infallible sorious. The larger body has been leav-ened by the influx of Americans, and is less fanatical in its opposition to things as they are. During the November ele tion it developed a voting strength of 115,000 throughout the country and a local membership of about 10,000. The Socialists who wield most influ-

ence in this city are perhaps those who call themselves Fabiana, or Opportunists. They are for the most part unorganized, except in a score of small clubs and leagues. Their working policy is not to pit class against class in an uncompro-mising fight to a finish, but rather to place the interests of the public above the claims or interests of individuals in every economic contest. They are those who agree with Ruskin rather than with Spen-cer, and with Bollamy rather than Tho-reau. Public ownership is their panacea. but applied gradually and as oc-In addition to these should be mentioned also the Christian Socialists, found very plentifully among the liberal church-Their economic creed is more negafinitely better if the Philippines should be sunk in the occan than that the constitutional princi-ples of this Government should be subverted to approve of the present competitive system because of its rough heartlessness, and because of the unbrotherly disregard which the strong exhibit for the weak. On sentimental grounds their plea for the child-workers, for the over-worked, and the unemployed, is unanswerable; and their influence has done much for the bet-

terment of the under tenth." Holiday Recesses.

(From the Baltimore Berald.) (From the Baltimore Heraid.)

The record of the present short session has only added another proof of the folly of the prevision that requires the National Legislature to assemble in December. It would be in the line of wisdom and of a distinct national economy to fix upon a date early in the year, say the second Tucsday in January, thus obviating the necessity of adjourning at a time when produing hills of great importance are pressing for immediate consideration. WILHELMINA'S WEDDING GOWN Marvelous Embroiderles on a Dress

of Cloth of Silver. LONDON, Dec. 22.-The description omes from Amsterdam of the marvelous wedding gown which Queen Wilhelmina will wear. It was made in Paris, and its chief feature consists of wonderful em-

broideries which are being made at the Royal School of Art Needlework. The dress itself is of cloth of silver, of so exquisitely supple and fine texture that it suggests the it suggests the ladian muslins of our others, which could be pulled through a ring. It is made up over the richest white

glace silk. The front of the jupe will be worked in a tapering design har-monizing with the train, being broad at the hem and narrowing toward the waist. The full court train will trail two and a balf metres on the ground. It falls from the waist and is surrounded by two broad bands of embroidery, giving the general idea of detached sprays of orange blossoms and their foliage connected by scrolls and ribbons,

Each one of the clusters of flowers has

a single, fully opened bloom surrounded by hids to re or less developed. Fine seed pearls are used for these, while the follage is indicated by the silver threads and paillettes. In addition to the pearls and paillettes, six kinds of silver bullion twist are employed to produce the differtwist are employed to produce the differ ent effects required, and most of the inter-

lacing ribbon suggested is highly raised, or, in technical terms, couched. The embroidery is worked upon a silver tissue and white silk foundation as well, thus imparting richness as well as firm ness. No work is to appear on the bodice mess. No work is to appear on the boaten state weddings, is to be cut low. It is to be draped with Brussels lace, of which the Queen possesses a valuable collection, both antique and modern.

TUBE BOILERS DANGEROUS.

British Naval Authorities to Aban don the Belleville System.

LONDON, Dec. 22 .- There is every indication that the Belleville water tube boilers used in the British Navy are doomed. A special commission of experts which has been investigating the question has received startling evidence of their unstable and dangerous character. Offi-cers and men of the engine-room staff go in fear of their lives on every ship where the water tube system is used. So general is the dread that there have been frequent instances of more or less pronounced mutiny among the men trans-ferred to water tube ships. On Thursday a tube burst aboard the sloop Mutine and two men were badly scalded. As this occurred in home waters, the men were re-moved to a hospital ashore, but explosions occurring on ships on foreign stations have been startlingly frequent, but have been kept secret except where ac-tual loss of life rendered concealment impossible

It is believed that a majority of the commission at the start favored the Belle-ville system, but they have changed their

ITALY DEEPLY INTERESTED. Queen Helenn Expected to Soon Be-

come a Mother. LONDON, Dec. 22.-The young King and Queen of Italy will be blessed with issue, but the glad news will not be officially known for a couple of months yet. King Humbert, at the time of his son's marriage to Princess Helena of Montenegro, stated that in the event of a son being born he would receive the title of Prince

Although the statement was made pri-valely, the Vatican heard of it, as it hears of everything that transpires at the royal court, and a formal protest was made The protest will be renewed doubtless if Helena should bear a son, but young Vic-tor Emanuel will pay no heed to it, his murdered father's wish being sacred to

CHRISTIAN DAILY A FAILURE London Little Interested in the Rev Dr. Parker's Venture.

LONDON, Dec. 22.-The Rev. Dr. Parker, on the whole, has not cut much of a figure in London with the religious daily, the editorship of which he relinquished today. The proprietors in the will resume on Monday the so-called "spot competition," which is a species of lottery, and on which the paper depends chiefly for its precarious circulation, this lespite the fact that Parker declain throughout the week against all forms of gambling. Parker's last article is a dis-cussion of the brilliant opportunity of a successful religious daily in London.

ON THE MARCONI SYSTEM.

Prof. Fleming's Plan for Transmit. ting Electrical Energy.

LONDON, Dec. 22.-Prof. Fleming, the famous electrician of London University is understood to be engaged in important experiments in connection with a novel form for the transmission of electrical energy. There is reason to believe that the professor has discovered the means by which such power is distributed with-out wires, i. e., by utilizing the ether, as Marconi does for ordinary signaling. Marconi, by the way, is somewhat up-set by the discovery that other experimenters are using an apparatus prac tically the same as his, which he thought was known only to himself, notably his coherer, which consists of nickel filings mixed with a little silver in a Branle tube, with nickel rods at each end of the tube.

ONLY ONE JEWESS IN PRISON. The Female Convict Well Supplied With Literature.

LONDON, Dec. 22 .- An influential Jewish peeress, a member of the board of female convict prisons, distressed at the lack of provision of devotional literature for Jewish prisoners, undertook to bring about a correction, with the result that the Home Secretary has authorized special devotional literature for Jewish convicts. A popular work entitled "Light or the Way" was selected and a large stock secured. When the distribution com-menced the most careful search only produced one Jewess in British prisons is now amply provided with literature.

Battleships Sail for Pensacola. NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 22.-The battle ships Massachusetts and Kearsarge sailed this morning and passed out Cape Henry Their destination was stated by Captain Folger to be Pensacola, where the North Atlantic Squadron is expected to assemble

A City of Banquets.

A City of Banquets.

(From the Kansas City Star.)

It is a safe guess that no other city in the country holds so many banquets as Kansas City. They are incident to every convention and public gathering in the city. They are in favor with nemerous local organizations, and are always given when the city has company. They have grown steadily in beauty and splendor. The event at the Baltimore last evening in boner of General Lee was elaborate and ornate in an unusual degree. It was a revelation of elegant taste which indicated the high level of interopolitan refinement in Kansas City.

which indicated the high level of thetropolitan refinement in Kaneas City.

The occasion was worthy in every detail of the illustrious guest of honor, and he showed his full appreciation of the real charm of the banquet and of all similar events in Kaneas City when he repeated sgain and again that he never before met a crowd of such jolly and friendly fellows as gave bim the hand of welcome last evening. vening.

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.) Cruelty never has made and never will make a timid boy brave; but its systematic exercise by an ordinary hrave boy may convert him into coward, if not into a brute.

PARTY MANAGERS ELECTED.

Cubana Criticise the Action of the Democratic Union.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.-At a meeting of the Democratic Union party today a new board of directors was elected. A majority of the members belonged to the old in a dying condition in his home at Sweet Autonomist party, although some were avowed apperationists and others were in favor of an American protectorate. This action was not at all pleasing to the revolutionary members of the party. They declared that the members who had voted for this action were false and traitorous, and as a mark of their displeasure they resigned. The revolutionists further de clared that the Democratic Union party was false to its colors by electing such a beard, and that their action shows clearly which way the wind blows.

This party started out with the idea of being a conservative union between the revolutionary element and autonomists. The latter declared that they desired the independence of Cuba, but many people doubted the sincerity of their declarations to this effect. The conservative parers, which to acceptance of the conservative parers. pers, which to a certain extent support the Democratic Union party, have been urging that party lately to declare in

favor of the independence of Cuba, while at the same time announcing that the Cubans at the present time are incapable of governing themselves. The party, bowever, does not have to declare itself in favor of a protectorate, as the Conservative papers have hinted, but simply to say that the Cubans want independence

party claim that their organization contains all the best elements of the country, but that, under the present conditions, they will not be able to come to the front. As the elections will be a farce, owing to the fact that the violent element has assumed control, the only way to have a fair vote is for the Amercans to take charge of the balloting. A majority of the revolutionists say the Democratic Union party is full of hum-bugs who want one thing and say an-other. They do not want the Americans to go, and yet they are afraid to say so.
At a meeting of the Ayuntamiento tonight the question of what amount of
money should be awarded to Michael J. for his rejected plans for paving and sewering the city came up. By a vote of 10 to 4 the Ayuntamiento decided that he should be awarded \$75,000 for the preliminary work, based on estimates made by Secretary Villaion and an ex-pert appointed by the Ayuntamiento. In addition to this the Secretary of Public Works estimated that \$227,000 sh allowed for Mr. Dady's plans. Interes at a rate to be fixed by the municipal treasury and a lawyer appointed by the Ayuntamiento will be added to this award.

FROZEN GREASE ON THE WAYS.

FROZEN GREASE ON THE WAYS.

Impossible to Make the Macdonough
Take the Water.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—It was planned to launch the torpedo boat destroyer Macdonough at the Fore River Engine Works, East Braintree, this forenoon, but owing to the unwillingness of the craft to slide down the ways properly, the launching and ceremony of christening was deferred until Monday. Mrs. Charles H. Reade, of Philadelphia, who was Miss Lucy Shaler Macdonough until recently, stood on a platform near the boat, with a group of distinguished guests, ready to break the conventional bottle of wine over the prow, and at every point of vantage there was a crowd of spectators waiting to see the craft take the water. crowd of spectators waiting to see the craft take the water.

craft take the water.

The boat had been wedged up earlier in the day and a few blows of the hammer set her free. Unfortunately, the Macdonough refused to budge, and even two hydraulic jacks which were pressed into service failed to move her more than a foot. A tug they sent a stout hawser ashore and puffed and strained at the stern of the torsely host. These cables were the torpedo boat. Three cables were broken, but still the Macdonough refused to stir more than ten feet, and all because the grease on the ways had frozen. Final ly the launching was postponed, and l Reade will christen the craft Monday. ned, and Mrs

STRIKE RIOTS AT ANTWERP.

borers Subjected to Threats by the Socialists.

ANTWERP, Dec. 22.-There was considerable rioting today in connection with of the Chicago Yacht Club, has helped the the strike of dock laborers. Workingmen matter by purchasing the Brian, a 35-footfrom other places who were willing to er, which was finished too late for the triwork informed their would-be employers that it was impossible to do so owing to the threats of socialistic strikers. After receiving this notice the ship owners decided to appeal through the various Ambassadors for help, as the local police that the control of the Briar was found wrong end foremost when she was finished, but this has been remedied, and she will be a possible to appeal through the various Ambassadors for help, as the local police with the control of the Briar is an unknown control of the control of the first three controls and the control of the strike the second of the control of the strike three controls as the control of three controls as the c force is unable to grapple with the situa-

As a result of today's rioting two mer were taken to the hospitals dangerously

of the Red Star Line Steamship Company. The Clergy and War.

In your issue of Sunday last you printed a letter taken from the "New York Evening Post" on "The Clergy and War," which was over the well-known initials, "E. L. G." In it the writer says:

Is there anything more repulsive than the lines of the hymn which tell us that

"The Son of Man goes forth to war,
His blood-red banner streaming far!"
This has always called up to my mine's eye the picture of an African chief stalking half naked through the forest and looking for some one to kill with a spear.

The hymn from which a mangled quotation is given is that by Bishop Reginald leber, the great missionary, and is No. 07 in the Hymnal. A reading of the hymn will at once show

that the blood spoken of is that of mar tyrs killed by non-Christians and not blood caused to flow by Christians. The missionaries were working through peaceful methods. Verse 1 is:

The Son of God goes forth to war, A kingly crown to gain; His blood-red leanner streams afar; Who follows in his train; And verses 3, 4, and 6 read:

The martyr first, whose cagic eye Could pierce beyond the grave, Who saw his master in the sky, And called on him to save.

Like him, with pardon on his tongue, In midst of mortal pain, He prayed for them that did the wrong; Who follows in his train? They met the trant's brandished steel, The lion's gory mane. They bowed their needs, the death to feel; Who follows in their train?

No one need think of "an African chief * * looking for some one to kill with a spear" because of this hymn. Whether as a whole the clerky of the present day— the ministers of the Prince of Peace—are full of Christian love and forgiveness for the enemies of the cross, or whether they ask or acquiesce in the clamor for un-Christian revenge, I do not discuss.

In fairness to our hymnody, however, your readers should have opportunity to see that Bishop Heber tells but the simple truth that thousands of Christ's followers in the ages have met death by steel, wild animal and other methods until the Christian banner is crimson with the lifeblood of martyrs who asked, as did the Master, pardon for those who knew not what they did. W. L. P.

Baltimore, Dec. 20.

Improper Legislation. (From the Chicago Chronicle.) When acts of the Legislature discriminate be-tween the various industrial, commercial, and trude interests of the people the rule of uniform-ity is violated. No such legislation will stand. DYING IN A BURNING RIPP.

New Jersey Miser Belloved to Have

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 22.-The po lice here are trying to solve the mystery of the death of Mordecai Mills, a veteran of the civil war, who was found Thursday

The house was on fre and would have been consumed in a short time had not a neighbor named Harris been attracted by the smoke and extinguished the flames. It is believed robbers ransacked the house and then set it on fire to cover up their crime. The door was locked and the key was missing

was missing.

Mills was seventy-five years old. When
the neighbors entered the burning house
they found him sitting on a lounge in a
corner of a room in a deep stupor, while
the floor was ablaze. A bed in the kitchen
had been burned. Lack of air caused the
fire to amolder instead of blaze.

After the fire had been extinguished a

messenger was sent for Dr. Carpenter, of Little York. He responded promptly, but when he arrived the old man was dead. County Physican Cramer, of Flam-ington, was then notified. He reached the place resterday morning and began urging that party lately to declare in favor of a really conservative policy and not in favor of one like the last, which satisfied neither revolutionists nor true conservatives.

In this platform the party declared in

in his pocket Wednesday night, but although the county physician thoroughly searched the house, not a cent was found. The old man's pockets were turned inside out and everything about the house was in disorder.

Wednesday evening Mills told friends

to say that the Cubans want independence by coming to an amicable agreement with the United States. The leaders of the Democratic Union sum night before last. Mills was miserly and lived alone. He drew a pension and also made considera-

ble money by cutting spokes and selling them. He had hoarded him money for years and had an account at the Bloomsbury National Bank. unty Physician Cramer was unable nd any marks of violence upon the to find

THE OIL TEST A FAILURE.

old man's body. No autopsy has yet been

Porpede Bents to Use Coal as Fuel Herenfter.

held.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 .- The Department for several months has been experimenting with two burners in the hope of obtaining a higher speed in torpedo boats from oil than from coal, but these tests are about to be abandoned. The experiments have been made on the torpedo boat. Talbot, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Yesterday J. A. B. Smith, Chief of the Steam Engineering Department, said that orders had been received to remove the fuel oil appartus on the Talbot and fit her out like the other brats, and that hereaft. er coal would be burned. Mr. Smith said the speed obtained from the oil was not as

was to find a method whereby the steam-ing radius of the tiny crafts could be in-creased. They cannot steam a long dis-tance at present, owing to their limited coal capacity, and it was hoped that with the oil fuel a higher speed could be ob-tained and a large quantity of oil could be stored. Moreover, the trouble of ashes would be obviated. The Talbot may soon be sent with the North Atlantic squadron on its winter cruise.

DEFENCE OF THE CANADA'S CUP. Chiengo Yachismen in Need of a

Trial Bont. CHICAGO, Dec. 22.-The vachtumen here who have the international challenge for the Canada's Cup on their hands are in a dilemma about possessing no trial boat to test the defence craft now to be built. There has been some talk of rerigging the Prairie as a jib and mainsail yacht to supply the want, but as the Prairie was a failure two seasons ago, it is suggested that she has become no better through disuse. Commodore Charles H. Thorne.

sibility for 1961.
Unfortunately, the Briar is an unknown quantity, and the Canadians have four fast and well proven thirty fives with which to try out their new challengers. It has therefore been proposed to buy one of these, the Beaver, to act as a trial horse. force of police is guarding the office he Red Star Line Steamship Company. Contest and is extremely fast, although she lost to the Genesee.

At the recent meeting of the Chicago Yacht Club the building fund for the new proposed clubhouse received a good start in having \$6,600 subscribed, and it was thought that the balance of the \$20,000 required would be easily obtained. The members say that as the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, at Toronto, entertained the Chicagoans in a fine clubhouse at the last races in 1890 the defending club should have a bet. ter headquarters then at present for the return entertainment.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMPANIA.

The Ocean Liner Considerably Damaged by Henry Sens.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 .- The Curard line teamer Campania arrived this morning on time from Liverpool and Queenstown. The Campania, while not experiencing the terrific weather reported by other trans-Atlantic liners which arrived early in the week, had a strong southwest gale on December 17, which caused the steamer some trouble. The seas were very heavy and dead ahead.

The enormous power of the seas was observable in the damage caused. Part of the lower rail amidships on the port side was damaged, several port lights broken, the heavy glass of which was cracked and splintered, and some of the plates were dented.

plates were dented.

The steamer made 412 knots on the 17th, 452 on the 18th, and 483 on the 19th, when the stormy weather subsided. Thereafter the vessel had fine weather and ran along at fairly good speed. On December 19, at 8:15 a. m., it passed the American line steamer St. Louis in lattude 48:09 longitude, 41.14. The rival liners steamed along to the westward for a long time, but the Campania finally left he St. Louis far behind. The Campania brought a large Christmas mail, consisting of 2,039 sacks.

RUSSIA HONORS SIENKIEWICZ.

Thirtieth Anniversary of His Literary Career to Be a Holiday. VIENNA, Dec. 22.-Henry Sienkiewicz,

the well-known Polish writer, will celebate at Warsaw today the thirtleth anniversary of his literary career. The Russian Government will make it a national affair. It sanctioned the purchase by the public of the Sienkiewicz estate at Oblegorek, in the Kielce district, where the author was born, but which was sub-sequently sold outside the family. The peremonies in connection with the anniversary which will take place in the War-saw town ball will include the presenta-tion of the title deeds to this property to M. Sienkiewicz.